Indiana State Sentiuel.

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Letter from Gen. Joseph Lane.

The following private letter, written in answer to one enclosing him the proceedings of two public meetings of his friends in this city, on the 14th and 21st of October, 1848, is given to the public because it discloses something of the great and noble heart of its generous and heroic author. The meetings here referred to were called to denounce the disgraceful conduct of the leading whigs in importing several Kentucky speakers to villify Gen. Lane and his brave Indianians, pending the last presidential election. In order to understand several of the allusions in the letter it will be necessary to refer to the proceedings of the meetings in questions, published in the Semi-Weekly Sentinel of the 18th and 25th October, 1848. Well was it said by the committee in their report on the occasion, that "the honor and fame of Indiana were ever dear to his lieart." Every sentence of the following shows it. Written as it was with an express injunction against its publication, and with no idea that it would ever meet the eye of any but the friend to whom it was addressed, it exhibits in the strongest light the exalted patriotism and the true nobility of soul which govern his every thought and action. There is no insincerity about General Lane Everything that emanates from him is frank, outspoken, patriotic. He means just what he says,nothing more nor less.

And this is the man whom the Taylor administration has maliciously ejected from an office which no man in the country is so well qualified to fill, and who is now the subject of the envy and bitter hatred of the whig leaders, only because he is a Democrat. It is worthy of careful consideration. When Gen. Lane left the States to enter upon his arduous public duties in the wilds of Oregon, he carried thither with him the prayers of every patriot in the land; and we have strong faith and hope to believe that when he returns he will be greeted with all the enthusiasm of friendship and admiration, which he is so eminently entitled to recieve from the people of Indiana.

OREGON CITY, October 25th, 1849. DEAR SPANN-I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your very friendly letter, by Judge Bryant, and also the proceedings of two public meetings of my good friends of Indianapolis, for which I tender you and them my thanks. You will, I hope, readily pardon me for not writing sooner. I have been so constantly engaged in the discharge of official duties that I have not had time to write as of- ly! We hope they will get well punished by swingten to my friends as I would like to.

I arrived here in advance of all the Territorial Officers, proceeded to organize the Government, caused the census to be taken, made the apportionment, caused elections to be held, convened the Legislative As sembly, and did all other things required by law and

the interests of the Territory.

Most of the time I have had no assistance, and consequently every thing to do. In the management of our Indian affairs I have had but little help. Two sub-agents received appointments in June. soon after resigned, and the other went to California. In the discharge of this duty, for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations with the Indians, I found it necessary to visit many of the tribes, in their own country. I proceeded to the Dalles of the Columbia, Cheut's River, Yackaman country, Cowlity, Puget's Sound, the valley of the Willamette, across the coast mountains, from the Willamette to the coast at Yacona bay; near two hundred miles south of the

I have seen more or less of the people of near forty of the sixty-seven tribes living in Oregon, made out and forwarded a report of all the tribes, their location, numbers, and disposition, as near as could possibly be ascertained; copied the Executive proceedings and official correspondence, and forwarded the same to the President, and did all other things necessary to be done, to the best of my ability, honestly and faithfully. The Executive books and papers, as also of the Indian affairs, are in good condition, plain and easy to be understood.

My health has been fine, and I have labored constantly. I have said this much about my doings, (which I hope you will excuse) to let you know that no part of my duty has been neglected. I suppose that I shall be removed, but I am determined that it horse, but a woman and a mare! shall be without cause, or at least any reasonable cause of complaint. These are the reasons, my dear friend, why I have not written ere this.

I confess to you that I am surprised to find that any considerable portion of the whig party of Indiana | the gate-keeper looked-you can guess how! should at any time be willing to fasten upon their State lasting disgrace. It is not deserved. No better troops ever pulled a trigger in their country's defence than the troops from Indiana. Why should they unjustly suffer? They shall not! I shall feel it my duty at all times and under all circumstances, to tell the truth, and the honest truth is the only defence of their reputation that they or the State will ever require. If it should be my misfortune to make enemies by defending the reputation of my command, my State, and myself, let it be so.

While in the Mexican war, it was my fortune to good troops,-but not better than the Indianians. No troops ever did their duty better, and but for the cowardice of * * * * and the falsehood of others, no troops would have stood higher. And after that unfortunate affair, every Indianian who came under my observation, endeavored by his gallantry and good conduct, to convince the world of their capacity to do. under all circumstances, in battle or otherwise, their duty,-yea, honor to themselves and their country.

And they did so. I have seen much of this country and like it. Yet I would much rather be in Indiana. I like the State, God bless her; but I am here, I am poor, and have a bright," and will become yet brighter. large family to support. I can make money, and have concluded to send, by my son, who goes home, for my family. It is like taking my life to bid farewell to my State, but what better can I do ! I am not now able to labor as I once could, and here is perhaps the best place for me. He goes fully authorized to sell the liberal. homestead, and all my effects, settle my business, pay

all debts, and leave the home once so dear. Please tender my thanks to my friends for their kind defence of my reputation. I am proud to know that no Kentuckian, or other person can assail i without incurring the displeasure of a generous, kind and goor! people.

God bless you my friend, and the State. JOSEPH LANE.

We give up the most of our space in this paper to our correspondents, and that with no reluctance, because they write well, and discuss questions of general interest. We wish our friends would use little exertion to extend our circulation, so that as many people as possible shall have the benefit of these discussions, especially of constitutional topics.

Our friends in Cincinnati who wish to advertise with us, are informed that we shall copy no advertisements from the "Commercial" of that city, un. less by their own order in writing.

By Telegraph. Congressional. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1850. SENATE .- After unimportant routine business, the

Senate resumed the consideration of the President's Message relative to California. Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to the separation of the question of the admission of California from other agitating questions of the day. He alluded to a remark of Mr. Clay yesterday, relative to the allegiance which he recognized. He was surprised to hear him declare he owed no allegiance to one particular sec-

Mr. Clay, interposing, thought he had said he acknowledged no specific allegiance to any particular section, that he acknowledged allegiance only to the

sovereignty of Kentucky and the Union. Mr. Butler said he knew no Union except what South Carolina recognized, and he owed no allegiance except to South Carolina. He was willing to refer the subject of the admission of California and all other agitating questions to a Committee composed entirely of Northern men, for the purpose of accertaining what terms they would offer to the South -He then began to speak at length against the admission of California.

After some farther debate the farther consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House .- After unimportant business the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the President's California

Mr. Root said he would go for the admission of California with her present boundaries. He differed from the President in his do-nothing policy. He wanted matters settled. He spoke at great length in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Mann followed, in support of the Wilmot proviso, and in favor of the admission of California .-When he had concluded, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

We publish to-day the objections of "Reviewer" to the proposition of "One of the People" in favor of a single legislative body. We have also another reply, by "H.," which we shall publish on Saturday, pursuing the same end by a different course of argument. "One of the People," will discover, that with our aid, he has provoked a discussion, which will call out his full strength. We hope, however, that he will not be discouraged on that account. By the way, we publish these articles in the order in which they are received, thinking that the only practicable rule to follow when it is impracticable to publish simultaneously. It will be seen therefore, that these writers gain no strength by consultation, directly or indirectly. So far every communication has come from a distant part of the State, south or north, or west, They are not central emanations.

We shall soon publish an article in favor of abolishing the Grand Jury system, from the pen of one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State.

School Houses .- We have been spoken to by a dozen or more persons, some of them teachers, as to the perfectly ridiculous action of the Council in relation to school houses. The Council make proposals liberal and permanent appropriations for free common for the building of four one-storied one-eyed concerns, schools. which will be anything but creditable or convenient. They are not a degree above a log cabin. Ninety persons of every hundred would decide in favor of one or two good houses, of two stories, rather than ever so many one-eyed shanties. But we suppose somebody is to make money by the humbugs ordered by the council. Shame on the people who will tolerate such fol-

Gov. WHITCOMB .- A rumor prevailed some time since, that a telegraphic dispatch had been received, stating that Gov. Whitcomb was either dead or dying. It was not correct. A letter recently received from him by General Reynolds, says, " My general health is quite delicate and very far from being restored, still it is decidedly better than when I left home and has been generally and gradually improving up to this time. I have not missed a day from my seat in the

The Court House of Sullivan county, Indiana, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst., together with all the papers, books, records, &c., belonging to the Clerk, Recorder, School Commissioner County Treasurer and other offices. Also the bonds. notes and mortgages belonging to the trust funds. It was evidently set on fire by some evil person.

A Good 'Un .- A woman on horseback came over the bridge the other day, and was coolly riding by the gate, when she was hailed by the toll-gatherer for

What do you want toll for I she asked, and the gate-keeper explained, in full.

How much do you tax ? she enquired. The gate-keeper, pointing to the "rates of toll, read, " For a man and horse, nine cents."

And, chirruping and plying her switch with great energy to the sides of her pag, she trotted off, amidst the loud laughter and cheers of the by-standers, while

Oh! oh! exclaimed the lady, this is not a man and

A correspondent of the Cannelton Economist offers to give \$5,000 towards the erection of a college in that place, on condition that the additional sum of \$15,000 shall be raised during the present year. He would do more good if he would endow a good common school with his money; but that would get him no fame, because there would be no humbug

The Bank of Louisiana has recently declared see troops from different States engaged in battle,- a dividend of five per cent, out of the profits of the last six months; and an extra dividend also of ten per cent. out of the surplus profits of the institution. which provides for the distribution of the handsome sum of \$600,000 among the shareholders.

Southern newspapers are beginning to take a firm and patriotic stand against the Disunion Madmen in Congress. In a little while the patriotic Southern People will also speak, and will sentence the Traitors to political death. "The skies are

We would call attention to the advertisement of Peter A. White & Co. of Cincincati. Our merchants dealing in that city will find this establishment one of the very best, and their charges and terms

COUNTERFEIT LAND WARRANTS have heretofore been printed at a certain office in Lafayette, says the Courier of that city. We think we could guess who printed them. A whig rat, of course,

Greene, the "Reformed Gambler." is under arrest in New York, on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. He had represented himself as an agent of the U.S. to detect counterfeiters.

Fitz Henry Warren and Levin, M. C. from Philadelphia, recently got into a fight, about some appointment. Fitz licked Levin handsomely. Good. or "all the decency !"

GEN. JOSEPH LANE has been nominated for the presidency by an enthusiastic democratic meeting at Indianapolis. The people of the west deeply resent the treatment he has received at the hands of Z Taylor. It was, perhaps, fear of his popularity that caused the insertion in the N. Y. Tribune of slauderous letters from Oregon .- Boston Post.

For the Indiana State Sentinet. The New Constitution.

On the questions of providing for the proper education to any political party but the democratic party, and highways-of providing for defining and punishing crimes cratic ticket. Can "T." say as much! More he of all the children in the State-of providing for common -for laws to protect persons and property-for political and religious liberty-for the encouragement of industry, awaken party projudice on this question; and if he economy and morality, and the common weal generally, honestly desires to promote truth and right action in there are, and doubtless will be differences of opinion in his discussions, let him confine himself to the merits regard to details, and the best and surest means of ac- of the points at issue. Was the author of the ordicomplishing the end all aim at. For instance, there is nance of 1787 an abolitionist? Was John Quincy and will be much honest difference of opinion in regard Adams! Was James Madison! Was Silas Wright, to the longer continuance of capital punishment, and if and all others of like faith and acts, who opposed the retained, as I hope it may not be, as to what crimes shall extension of slavery into free territory, in their day? be considered capital. There are among the people, and Are Thomas H. Benton. Henry Clay, and all the Senwill be in the Convention, differences of opinion in re- Abolitionists ! Both the Senators from this State are gard to the usury laws, and their uses and abuses, and in favor of extending the principles of the ordinance the expediency of continuing or abolishing them, and of 1787 over all our new free territories. Are they, otherwise regulating the dealings in money.

One of the most important questions that will come "T." is captions. It is a pity he could not get before the Convention will be that of taxation. On it along without bald assertions, unsupported by facts. there will be more feeling among the people than on any He asserts that the free soil party "is a local party other. In fact this is the most important question to be with one idea." It is a pity that doctors should dis-The slave cannot work without food, and the public ser-The slave cannot work without food, and the public servants must be provided for by the public, or they cannot work for the public. The common laborer taxes his employer for the use of his muscles, the lawyer for the use slaveholder he had it in his power to supply to the of his brains, and the mechanic for both; and the public enemies of our institution north of Mason and Dixmust pay for one or the other, or both, when it employs on's line. This is the Democratic leader who has them. The public servants must be well paid, whether scattered confusion and discord through the whole employed on the public works, it legislation, or the ad Democratic ranks of the North, who but for him and ministration of justice. About this there is no question; his accursed leachings-would have stood firmly and and they must be paid enough to secure their services- fearlessly in the non-intervention doctrines of the reand they must be of the very best kind, and of course nowned Nicholson letter." This is the language of the pay must be sufficient to command them. The Con- one slaveholding Senator from a slave State, applied vention, therefore, while it makes provision for the strict-est economy compatible with the welfers of the State est economy compatible with the welfare of the State, man believes that Mr. Benton is the cause of the must provide liberally, where the public good requires it. stand token by the free States, against the extension While unnecessary expenditures and extravagance are to of slavery into Oregon, and the territory acquired be carefully avoided on the one hand, meanness is to be from Mexico. But it proves, beyond all cavil, that carefully shunned on the other.

as to be scarcely felt, if levied justly and judiciously, ter of fact. And as to the "slang" about "one That the present expenditures may be greatly reduced idea," that is equally without the slightest foundawithout detriment to the public interests, and that the tion, and may be set down as blackguardism, when present mode of raising the public revenue may be much applied to the free soil dectrines. improved, there is no doubt.

tion of all private property, all property, and every male State could have in denouncing "freesoilism," as head of 21 years and upwards, (paupers, negroes, and abolitionism. the decrepid excepted,) should be taxed. The capital in My freesoilism is contained in my article to which of circulating their notes as money, they should be made on this question will frighten even the grown up chi

Among the most prominent and important provisions in the new Constitution will doubtless be one making we must meet it in the free States as best we can.

For the State Sentinel. "Abolitionism alias Freesoilism."

Messas. Epirons:-Permit me sufficient space in signed " Indiana."

ligent readers and thinkers.

istered," are worse than bad laws leniently administ tute general laws; and the elections of State and all would have been better, perhaps, to have said that plishment. the theory of our government is that of equal politi- It is a mistake, I think, to suppose that two legiscal rights; but that it had often been prostituted to lative branches necessarily include "double reprethe purposes of injustice and wrong. Does "T." sentation." In Congress there is double representa-

our government related to the successful "efforts of not so in the States. Both bodies represent the peocapital to impose unequal burdens upon labor," and ple, and it is only the organization of the representathough the injustice and wrongs of Slavery were not tions of this one interest that is double. And this that they are practical injustice and wrong, and were ground of its public economy, and safer and better leso admitted to be by the authors of the Declaration of gislation. The same number of men divided into at the times they were made; and that they are in- ring just double the number of laws at the same time consistent with our free institutions, and have been that they could be in one body; and hence, in the

that "the sentiments" of my article "will be affirm-atively responded to by nine-tenths of our people," but expresses his "profound regret" at "the ten-the two branches composed of 150 members, any more dency of the two great political parties in the North than if these same 150 members composed one their Senators and requesting their Representatives potism there is no division of responsibility, but our to vote for the extension of the principles of the ordi- government being, so far as the United States are it is matter of joy and rejoicing with the true-hearted and State governments, we hold the individual mem

democracy, everywhere. the Southern slaveholder." Yes: and also to such the Senate or the House of Representatives responsi-

meaning language." Is my language low, vulgar and member. unmeaning, in the article referred to ! If "T." re- ally thought so, why occupy so much time and space after any good arguments can be produced in favor of in vainly attempting to make it appear insidious! a change from a double to a single organization of It really appears to me that slang, though its tone and the Legislature, I will give them that careful considmanner may be highly objectionable, cannot be insidi- eration demanded by the whole question of constituous, than erroneous opinions expressed in polished with so much doubt as to be disposed freely to can-words, and supported by plausible arguments, or by vass and scrutinise the justice of its claims upon the appeals to prejudices.

cannot say, and probably not quite that. If he cannot say as much, let him cease his vain efforts to therefore, Abolitionists? Hardey!

rd, without a shadow of evidence or a word of truth.

As to a free soil party. I never could see the neces-

sity, or in fact any reason, f r it. I never belonged

never voted any other ticket but the regular demo-

freesoilism is not local or sectional, or confined to the The necessary texation, however, will be so very light free States, if proof were wanting in so plain a mat-

Under this view of the subject, which it seems to be impossible to gainsay, it is difficult to understand While provision should be made against double taxa- what good motive an intelligent politician in a free

banks should be taxed like all other property, and a tax "T." objects; and there was no occasion for him to of one per cent. in addition, on all bank capital, for the conjure up the "ghosts of the very tyrants, who are privilege of circulating bank notes as money. On this surrounded by starving millions," or the ravings of question the present banks may make opposition, but the way to treat it will be to abolish them, at the expiration of their present charters, and make provision for the best and safest system of free banking. All banks of circulation are doubtless an evil but as public opinion and long. tion are doubtless an evil, but as public opinion and long ways and on all suitable occasions; and it is approved habit probably demand their continuence in some form, by many democrats in the slave States also. The the best system should be adopted, and for the privilege time has gone by, I trust, when the cry of mad dog to pay a fair and just equivalent, as they do in Massachu. dren. And as for the " prejudices" that look so forsetts, and as they do, I believe, in all the New England midable to "T." I throw them to the winds, as unworthy the age, and the free and intelligent people of these United States. And as to " agilation." that is the present work of "our Southern brethren," and

For the State Sentinel. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. Shall we have two Legislative Bodies, or only one?

your columns to reply to an article over the signature nication under the head of Constitutional Reform, of "T." in your paper of January 10th, under the introduced by editorial remarks, favoring one legislaabove head; which, probably the writer supposes is tive body, instead of two, under the new Constitution. an answer to one in the Sentinel of January 5th. The grounds assumed in favor of the change are-" Economy "-getting rid of " the pitiful and despi-In any controversy it is always indicative of a cable squabbles between the two bodies, so often witnessed, each attempting to outmanœuvre the other in weak cause, or a want of good sense, or both, to bringing on, or staving off an election"-increased make a false issue, or to attempt to excite prejudice " responsibility "-and in line, because the interests by the use of supposed unpopular names. He that of the people are a unit, and the people a supposed appeals to the groundlings by creating or using ground- unit, so should the representation be a unit-i. e. that ess prejudices, and making false issues, knowingly a double representation cannot represent a single class and intentionally, makes a sorry figure, among intel- and a single interest so well and so truly as a single

representation. I trust that no other reader of yours except "T." The great points to be steadily pursued and gained nisunderstood my remarks that "The theory of our in the formation of a new constitution are thesegovernment is that of equal political rights-its prac- viz -to take away from the legislative body as far tice is often that of injustice and wrong." It has as practicable, special, and local, and private legislabeen truly said that "good laws tyrannically admin- tion, and the elections of State officers, and to substitered. I hope no democrat devies the injustice and judicial officers by the people. Then there would be wrong of the miscalled "American system," which no more squabbles about bringing on, or staving off proposed to tax labor for the benefit of capital, under elections, except those of United States Senators; the pretence of protecting home industry; and the and for these the Constitution should make such procreation of a national bank, under the plea of its ne- vision as to prevent any and all squabbles, by fixing cessity in the collection and disbursement of the nu- the day, and the mode of election. With the abolitional revenues; but for the real purpose of giving tion of special, local and private legislation, and the greater power to capitalists over the products of the change of the elections of State and judicial officers laborer's toil It certainly required some prejudice, from the Legislature to the people, the great points or some lack of discernment to wrest the plain mean- in favor of economy, honest and faithful legislation, ing of the "injustice and wrong" referred to in my and the fuller and better manifestation of the popular article, in the workings of our government, from its will, in the laws, and their execution will be secured. reference to high protecting tariffs, the creation of Upon these main points, therefore, the friends of conmonopolising United States Banks, and other vile stitutional reform should bring their greatest efforts things, such as the alien and sedition laws, &c. It to bear; and, if possible, secure their full accom-

tion, as well as a double organization of the legisla-But, though it is perfectly plain from the article tive power, the people being represented in the House itself that the injustice and wrong referred to under of Representatives, and the States in the Senate. But intended to be included. I do not now hesitate to say double organization is made and supported upon the

Independence, and the framers of the Constitution, two legislative bodies could be discussing and matuthus far tolerated from necessity, but never approved. same time required for a single body to discuss and "T." seems hard to please. He does not deny mature one hundred public acts, they could be passed the Legislatures of nearly every free State in the divided between 150 members, each of whom is re-Union have passed free soil resolutions, instructing sponsible to the people, who elected him. In a desbers liable, each for himself; and it is to the individ-"T." is captious. He says my "first paragraph ual responsibility that we are accustomed to look for is mainly devoted in [to] explaining to the whigs safe legislation. Individual liability is the watch-Conservative democrats as "T." more especially. ble for any legislative act, even if it be bad; but we But not to whigs in particular, for it was not sup- do hold each member of each branch responsible for posed that they, as a body, were subscribers to the his individual vote; and as his constituents, we ap-Sentinel, and that but few of them would see my prove or condemn him, as a servant, who has obeyed or disregarded the will of his creators. The idea of "T." is captions. He does not like " the tone and holding legislative bodies responsible, and thus opennanner of the communication," over the signature of ing the door for the individual members to shirk their "Indiana." "The truth itself," he says, "may be told in such a form as to make it highly objection-to be rejected by all friends of constitutional liberty.

It is sufficient that every representative of a free and to be " insidious in their character and injurious in enlightened people, render a strict account for his their tendency;" and he stigmatises them as "slung," own votes and acts, and not for the aggregate votes &c. What is slang? Why it is " low, vulgar, un- and acts of the body of which he is but a single

present and future. But while disinclined to put "T." is captious. He cries out mad dog. He faith in things of the past, I will not reject them asserts with as much bravery and positiveness as though he believe also, that "Abolitionism" is "alias Freesoil- ism." This is taken for granted and roundly assert- Constitution, let us do. I agree entirely with "one act of the same kind that he has committed. He is a simply because they are of the past. It is the part described as a handsome man, about six feet high, of light complexion, blue eyes, about 26 or 27 years of fast that which is good; and this, in making a new age, social in his manners, and profuse of his mon-

of the people" when he says -" Cling to that which you have tried and are satisfied is for the best." And as for legislative experience, there will always be enough of that, whether we have a double or a single the 5th Sept, after a journey from Independence of four organization. Enough old members will always be months; for a great part of the time we found grass tolerare-elected to secure that object. In all the New Eng. ble scarce, we came by Salt lake and Child's cut off, we had land States, and some others, the elections of Gov- to travel 70 miles at a stretch without grass or water, exernor, and the members of both branches of the Legislatures are annual, and no evil was ever known to nition, &c. &c., were to be seen scattered along the toute, result from it. On the contrary, the more frequent having been abandoned by the owners; also, cartle and return of all power to the people, the more surely horses which were unable to travel. Some of our company will the popular will be infused into the laws, and lost a part of their cattle and horses-they were taken by the mode of their execution.

The Sentincl of February 7th contains a very well having sent some teams to their assistance. We remained written and judicious article on " The Convention," in the City a few days to test and lay in a stock of provision over the signature of "S." Good tempered, honest, for the mines, in which we had been for the last 8 weeks free, full discussion in regard to the choice of dele- most part of the time, about 50 miles east of Sacramento gates to, and the principles to be embodied in, the in length and 305 in width—some parts not near so rich as new Constitution is most desirable.

REVIEWER.

License Laws. MESSES. CHAPMANS & SPANN :- I lay down the fol-

1. It is not sinful to drink intoxicating liquor.

3. It is not sinful to give away intoxicating liquor. As to these propositions, I refer to the subjoined passages from Holy Writ.

moted over the trees?" Judges 9, 13. "And wine maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strength- man must lose time in prospecting as he cannot claim more eneth man's heart." Psalms 104, 15.

ish, and wine unto those that be of heavy heart," less before he finds another place that would pay to work. Proverbs 31, 6. "A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh

drink abundantly, O beloved." Solomon's Song 5, 1. as from ten to twenty-five dollars per hundred is paid for "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the wa- hanling, a distance of from 40 to 100 miles, they have to ters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy and from 12 to 18 dollars per bushel; there is but very little eat; yea come, buy wine and milk without money grass in the mining region, it being a barren, unproductive

and without price." Isaiah 55, 1. "Therefore will I return and take away my corn ered with live oak; also, rocky, red, clayey soil, and desin the time thereof, and my wine in the season there- titute of grass. The state of society in the mines is about of, and will recover my wool and my flax given to as good as in the states, a man found guilty of theft cover her nakedness." Hosea 2, 9.

Timothy 5, 33. "For John came neither eating nor drinking; and

they say he hath a devil." Matthew 11, 18. "The Son of Man came eating and drinking; and with wagons. It is healthy in the mines. We expect to they say, behold a man gluttonous, and a wine-bib- have some sport this winter in the mountains amongst the ber, a friend of publicans and sinners. But wisdom grisly bear, elk, and deer; before leaving our old camp, is justified of her children." Matthew 11, 19.

'Wine-bibber" means wine drinker. of Gablee; and the mother of Jesus was there. And both Jesus was called, and his disciples, to in the States are worth from \$100 to \$150 if in good order,

"And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, they have no wine. "Jesus saith unto her, woman, what have I to do

gold though plenty still requires exertion to procure it. with thee ! mine hour is not yet come, This city is improving fast-population eight thousand.

John joins me in sending his affectionate remembrance "His mother saith unto the servants, whatsoever he suith unto you, do it. "And there were set there six water-pots-of-stone,

after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece. "Jesus saith unto them, fill the water-pots with water. And they filled them up to the brim.

" And he saith unto them, draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it. "When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was, (but the servants which drew the water knew.) the governor of the feast called the bridegroom, "And saith unto him, every man at the beginning

drunk, then that which is worse; but thou hast kept the good wine until now. "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him." John 2, from the 1st to the

doth set forth good wine; and when men have well

11th verse, inclusive. The wine spoken of in Scripture would intoxicate. It made Noah drunk. Genesis 9, 21. It made Lot drunk. Genesis 19, 33. It made Nabal drunk: 1 Samuel 25, 36. It made Elah drunk. 1 Kings 16, 9. It made Benhadad drunk. 1 Kings 20, 16.

" And be not drunk with wine wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit." Ephesians 5, 18. But I fear I shall weary the reader with quotations. I have sufficiently established my propositions. Let

me add: "Be not wise above what is written." I lay down this further proposition: that alcohol is a useful and necessary article for a multitude of mechanical, chemical and medicinal purposes, and hence will be, and should be, manufactured for those purposes. It will, therefore, necessarily always be an article in use amongst us. I do not know the proportion of that now manufactured, which is reserved for the purposes named, but have heard it estimated at eight-tenths. I should like to be informed of the by a few days of close confinement, hard labor, and exact amount. In the first volume of the Penny Cy- hard living. clopedia, on page 281, is the following :

The solvent power of alcohol is great; and it has been long known and extensively applied. Dr. Graham (Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.,) has shown that, like water, it comand they were obtained simply by dissolving the salts On cooling, the alcoates were deposited in the solid state; the crystallization was generally confused, but in some versational powers of the "second Washington:" cases regular forms appeared. The crystals are transparent, soft, and easily fusible by heat in their alcohol of so under estimated as the present head of the Govcrystallization; their formation is prevented by the pres- ernment. He is a man of deep, earnest, calm and ence of a small quantity of water. Chloride of calcium careful thought. He has no flow of words, though forms an alcoate consisting of 2 atoms of the salt and 7 when aroused he sametimes says a very keep thing : of alcohol; nitrate of magnesia I atom salt plus 9 atoms alcohol; alcoate of nitrate of lime consists of 2 atoms and though he uses good and sometimes fine lansalt and 5 atoms alcohol. Several metallic salts were guage, it is at broken intervals. He is embarrassed also converted into alcoates and analysed by Dr. Graham; in conversation to an extent that excites wonder. Were the alcohol of some alcoates is retained with so great you to ask him his opinion upon any subject in which force of affinity as not to be expelled at a temperature of you are deeply interested, he would perhaps (unless

Alcohol is capable of dissolving the resins, and many broken manner-but the opinion would be worth similar bodies, upon which water has no action; hence its use in varnish-making. With the fixed oils, except castor oil, it does not readily unite; but it dissolves the essential oils and camphor with great facility, and hence in Washington that southern members of Congress to run into Abolitionism." He could not deny that branch; the responsibility being, in both cases, really its use in pharmacy and perfumery. Some substances which are soluble in water are precipitated from it by alcohol—gum, for example; while, on the other hand, water precipitates resinous bodies from solution in alco-hol. Alcohol combines with sulphur and phosphorus, but not with the earths nor their carbonates: it dissolves

Sun, writes, the people of the free States are nearly unanimous in the Opinion that the slave trade ought to be abolished in the District of Columbia, and with the consent of the free white inhabitants thereof, slavery also. He may regret all this as profoundly as he pleases, but it is matter of joy and rejoicing with the true leaves of that the slave trade ought to be abolished in the State governments, democratic resugar, soap, the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some public; and in the State governments, democratic resugar, soap, the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some other acids. Alcohol is largely used in the preparation of various kinds of with the earths nor their carbonates: it dissolves sugar, soap, the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some other acids. Alcohol is largely used in the preparation of various kinds of with the constitutional decimal feeling, wholly unnecessary and unconstitutional because it may strike according to circumstances: thus, by varying the proportions, we may procure sulphovinic acid, where, oil of the constitution was at the principles on which the constitution was at the principles on which the constitution was at the principles of the content of the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some other acids. Alcohol is largely used in the preparation of various kinds of which the section with sulphuric acid are very different according to circumstances: thus, by varying the proportions, we may procure sulphovinic acid, where, oil of the content of the content of the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some other carbonates: it dissolves will be content of the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some other acids. Alcohol is largely used in the presentative republics, it is used to the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some other acids. Alcohol is largely used in the presentative republics, it is used to the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some of the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some of the oxalic, tartaric, gallic, benzoic, and some of the o wine, or olegant gas. As it remains fluid at the lowest founded. temperatures, it is advantageously employed in filling The House of Representatives has saved Taylor thermometer tubes, in experiments on artificial cold; its serving anatomical preparations; on account of its ready inflammability, the purity, and the intense heat of its no doubt, he would have done. antiseptic properties are great, and hence its use in prein chemical lamps, usually termed spirit lamps. It readily dissolves ammoniacal gas; and as the caustic alkalis, potash and soda, are taken up in large quanti-ty by alcohol, and as it does not dissolve their usual im-

a man who has been practising a gross and cruel imposture in that vicinity. His name is William Hum- above-named and this District. plin-at least that is the name by which he was known there. He arrived in April last, and professed to belong to Madison parish, In. He made many References as to the trustworthiness of the advertiser ous, and that sentiments expressed in slang, if they can be so expressed, are likely to be far less injuri- am not wedded to the past, and always look upon it short time thereafter, having posse sed himself of the New Orland Booth to the past, and always look upon it acquaintances, among them a very worthy young laact of the same kind that he has committed. He is recommendation is founded had not transpired.

For the State Sentinet. From California. SACRAMENTO CITY, CAL., Nov. 13, 1859. My DEAR BROTHER: -- We arrived at Sacramento City on cept a few warm and Salt springs not fit for use; we traveled as high as 175 miles in six days. Wagons, provision, amundians. I lost not an animal on the route.

others—the gold is found along the bank of rivers or in the bed, generally in scales, although I have seen some pieces weighing from one to two ounces. I will give you a slight idea of the method of mining: there are generally two men to a machine, made somewhat in the form of a cradle, with a screw at one end, (cost in the city forty dollars,) this is ixed close to water, the top earth is then thrown off to the depth of from 6 inches to 6 feet, which leaves generally about 6 inches of gravel at the bottom, intermixed with 2. It is not sinful to manufacture intoxicating which the golds is, by putting a few pans full of this into the machine at a time, by tocking which and pouring water on at the same time the gold settles to the bottom, while the gravel washes out at the lower end-the gold is taken out wice a day. I find it impossible to form an exact estimate f the value of labor in the mines. I have seen some make " And the vine said unto them, should I leave my one hundred dollars in a day, while others not more than wine which cheereth God and man, and go to be pro- four feet from them made not more than from five to twelve dollars and worked equally hard-my opinion is that miners average from 6 to 8 dollars per day. I have made as high as forty-four dollars in a day and as low as three, but a than 15 or 20 feet square at a time, as soon as that is "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to per- worked he may have to hunt perhaps half a day more or God only knows how long this country may remain it present state, it depends altogether on the durability of the mines, and they may not be half so productive next seamerry: but money answereth all things." Ecclesi- son as they have been this, in consequence of the richest astes 10, 19. "I am come into my garden, my sister, my spouse; gone South intending to go at farming. Prices are gener-I have gathered my myrrh with my spice; I have eaten my honeycomb with my honey; I have drunk sale, common boots 10 to 15 dollars, a pair of shoes 4 to 5 my wine with my milk; eat, O friends; drink, yen, dollars. These commodities sell much higher at the mines and mountainous country; the hill sides are generally covmurder is generally lynched. John, five others and I are now bound for the Southern mines, about 200 miles from "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for this place. I do not expect to be in the city again for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." I six months, but will have an opportunity of sending for letters. I think the rainy season has commenced, it has rained some every day for a week, previous to which there had been none for 4 months. We have to pack our tools, provision &c. &c., on mules, the mountains being impassable we killed a grisly bear, weighing six hundred. I send you a specimen of the dust. I have found some pieces worth from 50 cents to 4 dollars, but they are scarce. Horses " And the third day there was a marriage in Cana such as sell for \$50 in the States are worth from \$100 to \$150 here, mules about the same, oxen which sell for \$50 otherwise they are dull sale. Boarding \$16 to \$27 per them from \$1 25 to \$2 per day. California is undoubtedly the best country on the globe for an industrious persever-ing man, one capable of enduring the most trying toil-

The emigrants have now nearly all got in, the Governor

to Jou all, while I am yours sincerely, DAVID O'MAHONY. TIMOTHY O'MAHONY, STRAWTOWN, Hamilton Co., Ind.

Snow-Balls --- Public Nuisance. TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL. -Gentlemen :- It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding all our Sunday schools, and all the pious instruction which our youth are continually receiving, and notwithstanding the exertions of our worthy Marshal, the propensity for mischief-malicious mischief -among the boys does not seem to diminish. Companies of boys station themselves in different parts of the streets for the purpose of pelting ladies, particularly, who may be enjoying a sleigh ride, or those who may be on foot, with snow-balls, thus annoying them greatly; and if they happen to hit one, setting

triumph On Friday last two ladies with some children, taking a ride down Meridian street, were assaulted by one of these gargs of boys, who occupied an alley between Dr. Mears's house and the house occupied by Mr. Oglesby. One lady was struck on the head by a snow ball very hardly pressed, which stunned her for a while, and occasioned headache for several hours afterwards. This information, no doubt will be gratifying to the young gentleman who threw the ball. If the ball had struck the lady in the face, it might have knocked out an eye, and have afforded him still high-

Some mode, I think, ought to be adopted to put down the mischievous practises of the boys, which exist too much in all seasons of the year; and, if the influence of their spiritual pastors and masters, and that of their Sunday school teachers is not sufficient, there ought to be a juvenile house of correction erected, where those spirited young gentlemen might have

AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.-The N. Y. Express. in unison with the other whig prints, is desirous to bines with bodies in definite proportions; these compounds lather Gen. Taylor, but its efforts are at times so luhe terms alcoates; not many of them have been formed, dicrous as to excite decision. One of its last maconstituting their base, and previously rendered anhy-drous, in absolute alcohol, with the assistance of heat. ence, which runs thus in praise of the singular con-

when aroused he sometimes says a very keen thing ; he felt perfectly at home) give it in a hesitating and

TAYLOR AND THE PROVISO .- The report is current have waited on the President, and that he has given assurances that he will veto a bill establishing territorial

and the Whigs from the disgrace which would have

OJA Washington letter in the New York Tribune

According to the blue-book, there are employed in purities, the solution, by distillation, yields these alkalis in a state of great purity. In chemical investigations it is frequently employed to separate various salts, both of which are soluble in water, and only one in alcohol: thus sea-water contains both sulphate and muriate of magnesia; and the latter only being soluble in alcohol, it affords a ready method of separation. were to add to this, other officers in the District, with salaries from \$500 to \$2,000, who are engaged in and about the public buildings and public grounds, An Imposton.-The Milledgeville (Ga.) papers with what are termed "temporary clerks" in all the are publishing a notice cautioning the public against Departments, we should have at least 600 men under Government appointment and pay from the two States

The New Orleans Bee states that the Board of Corproperty which amounted to about three thousand dol-lars, deserted her. Her relatives have caused this that the charter of the Canal Bank of New Orleans statement to be made, believing it not to be the first be declared forfeited. The reasons upon which this

light complexion, blue eyes, about 26 or 27 years of age, social in his manners, and profuse of his mon-simplicity, says the Boston Post, and Noah Webster says that word means weakness of intellect.